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Poetry.

DAS AULT SCHUL-HAUS AN'R KRICK.

The following poem is written in what is generally called "Pennsylvania Dutch." This is a peculiar dialect, created by a strange mixture of all the European German dialects, with a large sprinkling of English words and pronunciations. It is passing away before the victorious progress of the English, and must ultimately become extinct. It will, however, always remain as a curiosity in literature. This poem, written by a Pennsylvania pastor, is here inserted at the request of literary friends. It has, we believe, the ring of the true vernacular.

Heit ish's exactly a Yohr,
Sich bin owa naus
Un Ich widder is'n Krick,
Ich am Schul-haus an der Krick,
Mackst an's'y's Haus.

In hunderd acuser g'west,
Marbel, Sch un' Brick;
s was Ich ab' gesch,
Verschwipa any day,
Schul-aus an der Krick.

I da leme is, un' will fort,
In summa geh:
Mawer forna naus,
Umbug Owa draus,
Verd's selver seh.

Es rum in alle Eck,
Hoch high un' low;
Ich in kennem Spot,
Viel Joy gehat,
Schul-haus do.

Mich do alles a'!
Denk, un' guk;
Hier vergessa hab,
Krick, wie aus seim Grab,
Wie e' Spook!

Es verebei wie's hot,
Un spielt hab do;
Spillerbuesch,
Meene Fisch,
So salong ago.

Der Welt noch an der Tughr—
Macht eber's Dach;
Die Traug' noch grue'—
Un's Amask fuscht 'mol hi'!—
O was is d'!

Die Schwamseber's Feld—
Die Feddicht!
Die Schneck,
Von Dreck?—
Nescht.

Die yung ast now,
Un' sch und;
Wart bis ega Werm,
Nord her gros gelarm,
Von Mound!

Ya, alles wie's war
Wo Ich Bub';
Doch and n' net meh so,
For alles do,
Wie Ich thu!

Ich steh, v seim Thal,
Un' seh viel—
Bewegt m Trauer—ach!
Traena a Ich lach!
Sansch ch fuehl!

Do bin Ichagga in die Shul,
Wo Ich nih war gans Kle;
Dort war d Meschter in seim Stuhl;
Dort war se Wip, un' dort sei Ruhl—
Ich kan's och alles seh!

In langa Iske ring's an der Wand—
Sommer u rum;
Ener Sei die grossa Maed,
I dort deBuwa—net so blaed—
Ich wie e peepa 'rum!

Meschter ratch't sie close just now—
Gewa beer ocht;
Seller wore Letters schreibt,
Seller wo Spoochta treibt,
Seller Kl wo lacht.

Sossa un' e klena all,
Manner en Rule;
Is yuscht r rechte weg:
Es vebrat der ne mmt die Schleg,
Verlor d Schul.

Die grossahen, die grossa 'tagg't
Die Klena all vermist!
Wie sin' sie g' sprunga, ab un' uf,
Wer g' wonna hot—verlos dich druf—
Hot tuechtiglich gekisst.

Am Christag war die rechte zeit—
O wan Ich yucht d' ra' denk!
Der Meschter hen mir naus gesperrt,
De Tuehr and Fenster fest gebarrt,—
"Nau, Meschter, e' Geschenk!"

Nord hot er mightily probirt,
Mit force zu komma nei;
Un' mir hen—als er hot geklopt—
En Schreiwes unna naus gestopt,
"Wann's seinsht dan kanscht du rei."

Nau hot der Meschter raus gelanst—
Gar Kreislich sheepish 'gukt!—
Aeppel un' Keshta, un' noch meh,
S'war yusht a ment in fact rechtschoe:
Mit hen's mit Luschta k'slucht!

O wo sin' now die Schuler all,
Wo hawa do gelernt?
A deel sin' weit awek gereist,
By fortune uf un' ab gecheest,—
Deel hot der Tod geernt!

Mei Hertz schwellt mit Gedanka uf,
Bis Ich schier gar verstick,
Konut heula—'s dut mir nau so leed—
Un' doch gebt mir die groeschte Freed,
Des Schul-haus an der Krick!

Good-bye! alt Schul-haus—echo kreischt,
Good-bye! Good-bye! zurueck;
O Schul-haus! Schul-haus! mus Ich geh?
Un' do stehst nord do alle' aleh—
Du Schul-haus an der Krick!

O horcht ihr Leut wo nach mir lebt,
Ich schreib euch noch des Stick:
Ich waan euch, droh euch, gebt doch acht
Un' nem mt for ever gut enacht,
Des Schul-haus an der Krick!

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

"Shall the Democratic Party Live or Die?"—Mr. Nasby Gives his Views on the Subject.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS. (wich is in the State of Kentucky,) November 26, 1866.

The papers un the country are very generally discussin the question: "shall the Democratic party live or die," wich when we take into consideration the fact that the corpse is afore us, seems to me holler mockery, and a heartless trifle with the feelins uv the friends uv the deceest. There aint no yoose uv talkin uv its fucher, coz its in its be put up, regardin of expuse, commemoratin its virchoos.

The Chicago *Times*, and various other papers are advocatin thes ijee uv floppin over to nigger suffrage. I hev at my WEBSTERIAN intelleck lite onto this subjeck at various times, and the more I he considered it, the more I am satisfied that it wont do. A naber uv mine wunst hed e stummick ake, and applied to me for a remedy. In a spirit uv jocularity I told in that strickning wood cure that as well as other physicle ills. The poor fellow not seein it wuz a joke, took an ounce or tw an need I state the result? He sleeps in the valley. Nigger suffrage wich is rank po, would end the troubles uv the Dimocri, but wooden't it end Dimocrisy also? but wooden't it end Dimocrats, but wo unite die gracefully ez Dimocrats, but wo our resurrection ez Abolshinists be certain Woodn't the people when w are wunst en tombed, forget to awaken us?

My objections are these:

1. We can't gobble Ablishen votes with nigger suffrage, for the reason that if the people desire it they'd probaby go to the inventors thereof, that they might be assshgored of getting the genuine article.

2. We can't get the nigger after he is a man and a brother. The *Times'* ijees is, we'd ketch 'em on the score that the trash natarally gravitates to us. We are too late for this. The nigger just now is lokin up—not down—and ef the tax wuz taken off uv whisky, so ez to bring that essenhal to Dimocratic success wunst more within our means, and we shood devote ourselvs enthusiastically to the work, we wood't be able to get 'em down to our level in twenty years.

Afore that time, I shel hev gone into that other world where pollytix wont trouble me, and if the orthodox relijus beleefs uv the day is correct, in the department of the tother world in wich I shel pull up, there will be a strong Democratic majority. El lift up me eyes from thence, it will do me good pertickeler good, ez I know uv, to be told that the Dimocrisy hev elected their President by nigger votes—that intelligence woodn't supply the place uv the water I shood be cailin for.

Its instant releef we need, and of life is ever pumped into the carcass afore us, it must be done to wunst. I hev an ijee for the salvation uv the party, which if acted on will give us a lease uv power for years—Mexico.

Here is suthin feasible. Let the South adopt the Constooshenel Amendment to wunst, providin Congress will knock out the third section wich distranchises the heft uv us who are fit for Congress, and also repeal the test oath, and immejitely let Johnson annex Mexico. How will it stand then? We hev ten States out, wich we can depend upon, Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland make thirteen, and Mexico can be cut up into twenty more, or thirty, for that matter, givin us a clean majority in the Senit, House and Electoral College. I hev let my intelleck out onto this subjeck and ain't mistaken. In Mexico is the precise popalation we kin best work upon. "They can't understand our speakers," sez one objector. Very good. I admit it, and what we want uv voters who kin understand. The downfall uv Dimocrisy comminnit the people begun to undersh So long ez they took things on all right, but when they begin ther the ijg war up. Intelligington. in the abstrack, but you go to the its yrose.

Emuff uv us wood hev to cut a road, and Jary Clay uv coorse, to be sent back to Yest, will e, John Seward and I, for instance, would Pittsburgh moras, Senit from Chiahuahua, Doolitt Olds uv Ohio, from San Juan, He inte- Dean and Cowan from Tamaulipa one Morrissey and Randall from Mata ned resi- Vallandigham and Slocum from Teha eceived pec, Custar and Beecher—no th've g Dr. back on us—Jim Steedman and Jesse Brite, from Puebla, etcettry. There wood be room for every one uv the leadin Democrats North in these States. Ther wood be sixty seats to the Senit and three hundred in the House to be filled, be sides the State offises. The hundreds uv thousand uv Dimokrats now mournin or offisis, and who can't be supplied woo here find openins. Think uv it! Thirty tates turned over to us with a people that coodn't compete with us for the offises. My size expands with the thot. The field would be a rich one for Andrew Jaxon Rogers to ump for the people, not understandin a word uv wat he was a sayin, and hevin a high opinion uv the Amerikins would think he wuz talken sence. And His eggslency, the President, what a chance it wood be for him! He cood hev Duglis dug up and reburied at Monterey, so ez he he cood hev a excoose for making a tour tu his tomb, or, if the friends uv the statesman objected to that, he cood go to Chicago by way uv the City uv Mexico and cood make his speech at the way stations through that country without fear. The Mexikins wood receeve the constooshns and stars gladly, and az they don't understand the language they wooden't receeve his speech with peels uv laftur as they did on his late memorable tour thro New York Ohio, Michigan, Illinoy, et settry, the remembrance of wich, even at this day, sends a thrill uv anguish thro the President's shel breast wich even the triumph in Delaware and Maryland can not and does not soothe.

The people uv the North wood receeve the proposishen gladly. I menshuned the matter to a leadin merchant uv Philadelphia who hed just declined to give six months credit for a small stock uv goods to a friend uv mine, on my endorsement, but who, in the most gentlemanly manner expressed a willingness to sell for cash, and he warmly approved uv it. "Go," said he, "and if it will work ez you say, and take them incubusses out uv this country, I think I kin not only promise you the co-operashen uv the people uv the North, but also money enuff to pay your fares to the land uv your choice."

And he burst into teers.

"What are you weepin for?" sed I, astonished.

"Those teers," sed he, "are for Mexico. She hez endoored much, but her cup uv woe is not yet full."

This is the only hope uv the Dimocrisy. The people hev bin brought face to face with slavery, and they smash it. They hev bin brought face to face with nigger equality and they don't scare at it all. They wuz brought up before Southern superiority, and they punctioored that. They took some rather extensive toors thro the South, and somehow they cum home with sadder ideas and wondered that they hed bin fooled so long by sich emptiness. The Booth speculation didn't pay, for tho we shot Linkin we coodent shoot Linkin's principles and they remain to torcher us. When he fell, others sumhow, stept forrerd and took up the ark, and they hev been carryin it rite along. Johnson interposed the postoffisis, but they kicked em aside contemptuously. Only by addishun kin we hope in the fucher to rool. The sole of John Brown is marchin on, and ez far ez I kin see, our plan is to let it march and git out uv its way.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (wich is Postmaster.)

HORACE GREELEY'S RIDE TO PLACERVILLE.

When Mr. Greeley was in California, ovations awaited him at every town. He had written powerful leaders in the *Tribune* in favor of the Pacific Railroad, which had greatly endeared him to the citizens of the Golden State. And therefore they made much of him when he went to see them.

At one town the enthusiastic populace tore his celebrated white coat to pieces, and carried the pieces home to remember him by.

The citizens of Placerville prepared to fete the great journalist, and an extra coach, with extra relays of horses, was chartered of the California Stage Company to carry him from Folsom to Placerville—distance forty miles. The extra was in some way delayed, and did not leave Folsom until late in the afternoon. Mr. Greeley was to be at seven o'clock that evening by the citizens of Placerville, and it was altogether necessary that he should be there at that hour. So the Stage Company said to Henry, this man, the driver of the extra, "Henry, night must be there by seven o'clock to-night." man shall Henry answered; "The great Horace shall be there."

The road there were in an awful state, and during the progress w few miles out of Folsom slow time was made.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "are you aware that I must be in Placerville at 7 o'clock to-night?"

"I've got my orders," laconically returned Henry Monk, and slowly forward. Still the coach dragged along.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, this is not a trifling matter. Again came the reply; "I've got my orders."

But the speed was not increased, and Mr. Greeley chaffed away another half hour; then, as he was again about to remonstrate with the driver, the horses started into a furious run, and all sorts of encouraging yells filled the air from the lips of Henry Monk.

"That's right, my good fellow!" said Greeley. "I'll give you ten dollars when we arrive at Placerville. Now we are going!" Crack! crack! went the whip, speed. at voice split the air. "Git up again Long! Yip—yip."

And on they tore over stones and hills and down, at a rate never achieved by stage horses.

Mr. Greeley, who had been for one end of the coach to the other, a india-rubber ball, many times, head out of the window, and shaking there by his sore from the terrific fast.

"I've got my orders!" Fresh horses. Monk said Henry, again faster than before. Over stumps, on one of which the coach narrowly escaped turning a somersault.

"See here!" shrieked Greeley. "I don't care if we don't get there at all!"

"I've got my orders! I work for the California Stage Company, I do.

That's wit I work for. They said, 'git this man trough by seving.' An' this man's goin' trough. You bet! G'erlong! Whoo up!"

Another rightful jolt and Mr. Greeley's bald head sulenly found its way through the roof of the coach, amidst the crash of the small timers and the ripping of strong canvass.

"Stop you mued maniac!" he roared. ing "I've got my orders! *Keep your seat Horace!*"

At Mud Springs, a village a few miles from Placerville, they met a large delegation of citizens of Placerville; who had come out to meet the celebrated editor and escort him into town. There was a military company, a brass band, and a six horse wagon load of beautiful damsels in milkwhite dresses, representing all the States in the Union. It was nearly dark now, but the delegation was amply provided with torches and bonfires all along the road to Placerville.

The citizens met the coach in the outskirts of Mud Springs, and Mr. Monk reined in his foaming steeds.

"Is Mr. Greely on board?" asked the chairman of the committee.

"He was a few miles back!" said Mr. Monk, "yes," he added, looking down through the hole which the fearful jolting had made in the coach roof—"yes I can see him! He is there!"

"Mr. Greeley," said the Chairman of the Committee, presenting himself at the window of the coach, "Mr. Greeley, sir! We have come to most cordially welcome you—why, God bless me, sir, you are bleeding at the nose!"

"I've got my orders," cried Mr. Monk. "My orders orders is as follers: Git him there by seving. Stand out of the way."

"But sir," exclaimed the Committeeman seizing the off leader by the reins, "Mr. Monk, we are come to escort him to town. Look at the procession, sir, and the brass band, and the people, and the young women sir!"

"I've got my orders," screamed Mr. Monk. My orders don't say nothin, about brass band and young women. My orders say, git him there by seving. Let go them lines. Clear the way there. Whoo ep! Keep your seat, Horace!" and the coach dashed wildly through the procession, upsetting a portion of the brass band, and violently grazing the wagon which contained the beautiful young women in white.

Years hence, gray haired men, who were little boys in the procession will tell their grand children how this stage tore through Mudd Springs, and how Horace Greeley's bald head ever and anon showed itself, like a wild apparation, above the coach roof.

Mr. Monk was on time. There is a tradition that Mr. Greeley was indignant for a while: then he laughed, and finally presented Mr. Monk with a bran new suit of clothes. Mr. Monk, himself, is still in the employment of the California Stage Company, and is rather fond of relating a story that has made him famous all over the Pacific coast. But he says he yields to no man in his admiration for Horace Greeley.

THE CANDLE FISH.

Mr. John Lord, an Englishman, who went to British Columbia as scientific member of the commission appointed to mark the boundry line between British and United States territory, has published in London an account of his travels, in a volume entitled "The Naturalist in Vancoover Island and British Columbia." Among his stories is the following account of an extraordinary fish:

"I have never seen any fish half as fat and as good for Artic winter food as the little or fry them, for it is impossible to broil oil. Some idea of their marvellous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the natives use them as lamps for lighting their lodges. The fish, when dried, has a piece of rush pith, or a strip from the inner bark of the cypress tree (*Thuja gigantea*) drawn through it, a long round needle made of hard wood being used for the purpose; it is then lighted and burns steadily until consumed. I have read comfortably by its light; the candlestick—literally a stick for the candle—consists of a bit of wood split at one end, with the fish inserted in the cleft. These ready made sea candles—little dips wanting only a wick that can be added in a minute—are easily transformed by heat and pressure into liquid. When the Indian drinks instead of burning them, he gets a fuel in the shape of oil, that keeps up the combustion within him, and which is burnt and consumed in the lungs, just as it was by the wick, but only gives heat. It is by no mere chance that myriads of small fish, in obedience to a wondrous instinct, annually visit the northern seas, containing within themselves all the elements necessary for supplying light, heat and life to the poor savage, who, but for this, must perish in the bitter cold of the long dreary winter.

"As soon as the Indians have stored away the full supply of food for the winter all the fish subsequently taken are converted into oil. If we stroll down to the lodges near the beach, we shall see ourselves how they manage it. The fish reserved for oil making have been piled in heaps until partially decomposed; five or six fires are blazing away and in each fire a number of large round pebbles to be made very hot. By each fire are four large square boxes, made from the trunk of the pine tree. A squaw carefully piles in each box a layer of fish about three deep, and covers them with cold water. She then puts five or six of the hot stones upon the layers of fish, and when the steam has cleared away, carefully lays small pieces of wood over the stones; then more fish, more water, more stones more layers of wood, and so on, until the box is filled. The oil maker now takes all the liquor out of this box and uses it over again; often as ter in filling another box it will be made off as it floats on are not yet done with, quantity of oil extractable from them. much as the pine tree is a small stage, of poles, very like a monster gridiron. The refuse of the boxes, having been sewn up in porous mats, is placed on the stage, to be rolled and pressed by the arms and chests of Indian women; and the oil thus squeezed out is collected in a box placed underneath. Not only has Nature, ever bountiful, sent an abundance of oil to the redskin, but she actually provides ready made bottles to store it away in. The great seawrack that grows to an immense size in those northern seas, and forms submarine forests, has a hollow stalk, expanded into a complete flash at the root end. Cut into lengths of about three feet, these hollow stalks, with the bulb at the end are collected and kept wet until required for use. As the oil is obtained it is stored away in these natural quart bottles, or rather larger bottles, for some of them hold three pints."

THE "Boys in Blue" of Harrisburg had a meeting at which they resolved to attend the inauguration of Governor Geary, on the 15th of January. A committee was appointed to issue an appeal to the "Boys in Blue" throughout the State to attend the ceremonies and make the necessary arrangements. The committee consists of the following named gentlemen: Major Lane S. Hart, Chairman; Colonel W. W. Jennings, Colonel R. A. McCoy, Colonel Oliver B. Simmons, Capt. J. B. Kinney, R. R. Barr, George W. Dare and Oliver B. Yoder. Organizations of "Boys in Blue" that propose participating in the inaugural parade should notify Major Lane Hart, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements.

THE WAYSIDE FLOWER.

I saw a wayside flower, and said, from this I will gather instruction. The passer by had not deigned to look upon it, and it had stood unheeded and unappreciated all the day long, wasting its perfume upon the passing breeze. This lesson the little flower taught me: that, in our daily walk, we may pass unnoticed fair and beautiful beings, who, because they are unobtrusive, are unappreciated.

I resolved to seek for beauty and goodnesa everywhere, and make my own choice of the beautiful expressions of God's love strewn along life's pathway. The kind Father's hand has left no place desolate. The world is full of life and beauty. The sky above vies with the earth beneath in splendor and conscious gladness; there is no sight or sound in nature but speaks of joy and praise—from the birds, the insects, the waving trees, the sunlight spreading a golden mantle over all nature. The sweet sounds that come to the ear, set to the exquisite music of Nature's own heart, all tell of love, *deep* and *pure*, that distils on human hearts as dew upon the wayside flower. The chorus of nature is as a wave on the great ocean of eternity, to be wafted onward, and break at last before the throne of the Invisible. How strikingly the blight of nature tells, by its fate, the knowledge it has of human destiny. Surely it was fashioned for a happier world.

I saw the bereaved mourner, bending over the form of one she loved, stricken, smitten by the hand of the spoiler. There was an unutterable anguish on her brow, which no pen can describe; grief, which He only who sent it knows how to assuage. As a blossom broken from the supporting stem, she bowed broken-hearted; then were those unaccustomed to weep subdued to tears, and I took deep into my heart this lessou of human sympathy. I was glad that God had given us hearts to sorrow with the sorrowing, to weep with the mourner, and to pray with the broken-hearted.

Darkness had settled over the earth, and I watched the stars as they one by one, reached down their finger lines of light; and, as I stood gazing into the immensity, a voice seemed to whisper: what lesson art thou learning? I looked, and beheld worlds upon worlds, reaching out invisible hands to other worlds. How my soul swayed with admiration and fear!—Again I sought the wayside flower. From musing upon the starry worlds above and the immensity of space, I drew down my gaze and heart to commune with the meek eyed teacher of earth.

It was just dying. Some ruthless foot had just crushed its modest head and broken its slender stem; yet, a perfume regaled my senses; for, like some pious saint, it shed the incense of prayer and forgiveness upon the heart and head of its heartless destroyer, and lay in the dust meek and submissive to its hapless fate. Ah! what a heart lesson did its sweet ministry teach me! Frail wayside flower! the gentle, the angelic of spirits are all around us, as we tread with haste the great thoroughfare of life. May we not fear that amid its dust and soil some gem of immortality lies neglected, unnoticed and unloved: or, some child of genius or perish in forgetfulness?

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

RISING IN THE WORLD.

You should bear constantly in mind that nine tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessity of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What reason, have we then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one would be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those extraordinary powers of mind may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they have not that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise under more favorable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by-and-by the descendants of the parent laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborer virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill, to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be libable to fall into vice to contrary; to let them always aim to get at living proceeding from labor and fraudulent remove from them cheap far from their the goods of garments to hypocrisy and lent mean

WOOL-GROWING IN MINNESOTA.—In 1850 there were only eighty-five pounds of wool produced in Minnesota, and the number of sheep was eighty. In 1860 there were 22,740 pounds of wool were produced. For the last four years the exhibit is as follows:

	Wool exported.
1861	3,000 pounds.
1862	36,000 "
1863	114,690 "
1865	242,714 "

The number of sheep in the state at the present period is estimated to be over five hundred thousand. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that a variety of causes has produced this remarkable increase. First, the extraordinary adaptability of the country to sheep-raising, in pasturage and climate. Sheep are more free from the peculiar diseases to which they are subject in other sections, they increase rapidly, and are healthy and thrifty. The pasturage could not be better. We have now the very best imported breeds. But secondly, it has arisen perhaps, in a measure, from the high price of wool occasioned by the demand of the war for army clothing and blankets. The effect of this, however, we are inclined to estimate at a low figure, as nature had evidently destined Minnesota to be a great sheep-raising and wool-growing state.

THE House on the 14th inst took up the Senate bill providing for Universal Suffrage in the District of columbia and without any amendment adopted it precisely in the shape it was telegraphed. There were forty six votes against it. Those who voted in the negative with the Democrats were Hubbard of West Virginia: Latham, of West Virginia McKee, of Kentucky; Phelps, of Maryland; Randall, of Kentucky; Stillwell, of Indiana, and Whaley, of West Virginia. Messrs. Raymond and Hale, of New York, and Delano, of Ohio, voted for the bill.

A ROYAL DOWRY.—The Princes Dagmar receives a rich dower from her father, as is usual in ordinary families, but from her husband and her father-in law, Alexander II., who presents her 100,000 silver roubles—about eighty-four cents each—which is to be invested in Russian funds, the interest to be paid to the Princess. The royal husband gives his wife 50,000 roubles, and her annual allowance is to be 50,000 roubles for pin money. Should the Princess become a widow, her jointure is fixed at 85,000 roubles a year, with a residence suitable to her rank and her court to be continued at the charge of the State. Should, however, she then quit Russia, the sum would be reduced to one half. The jointure would likewise cease in case of a second marriage. Even in that eventually, the Princess would maintain possession of whatever property she may have acquired personally and independently of her husband. The Princess is to receive from the subjects of Denmark, as a private wedding present, an ebony book-case and an album, costing collective about seventeen thousand dollars.

THE HUMAN EYE. The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotton are all the offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes that give no more admission into them than blue berries others are liquid and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

DEATH OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—Yesterday Minnie Stratton, or as the child used to call herself Minnie Tom Thumb the infant daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, died at the Norfolk Hotel. Norwich. The child was left some days since at the hotel in charge of her nurse, while her parents were on a professional visit to Yarmouth and Lowestott. About a week since she was taken ill and two medical gentlemen were called in; they failed, however, to allay her sufferings, and yesterday the child died from inflammation of the brain. Mrs. Tom Thumb was sent for; she arrived in Norwich on Thursday, and remained in attendance on the little sufferer till her death.—*London Telegraph, Sept. 26.*

THE following additional particulars of the explosion at Barnsby, England, have been received. The pit where the explosion occurred, is two hundred and fifty yards in two miles. Some three hundred persons were in the mine at the time, nearly all of whom were killed. Forty dead bodies have been counted within a space of one hundred and seventy feet. A very few sufferers have been rescued in a shocking state of mutilation, but there is no hope that any more can be gotten out alive. The excitement in the vicinity is of a most painful nature. Eighty of the dead had been taken out when the second explosion occurred, and a portion of the rescuing parties who were still in the pit are thought to have perished.

ALL accounts from Mazatlan, Mexico, concur in stating that Corrouna shows hostilities to Americans, and not having found prominent Impereralists on whom to wreak vengeance, has imprisoned forty people who occupied subordinate positions under French orders. Another American citizen, J. Lewis, has been arrested for high treason. It is said there is a bad state of affairs at Sonora, where the Yoqui Indians are still bent on fighting, and will not submit except on terms of their own dictation. The Frigate Susquehanna was expected at the mouth of the river on the 13th inst., with General Sherman and Minister Campbell. General Sheridan sent a dispatch boat to the Passes to meet and bring them up to the city of New Orleans.

AN erratic individual, styling himself the "immortal J. N., the greatest philosopher, orator and satirist living with Jefferson Davis and sought an interview with him obtained entrance vis. By some, and while in conversation to the wife, in Carrol Hall, was requested to leave, by an officer of the garrison, before the object of his visit could be accomplished.

A meeting of Southern loyalists, T. J. Durant, presiding, was held last evening at Washington. An address was adopted which ignores the present Southern governments urging that the States be reduced to territories, out of which new States can be made by Congress who will provide for them constitutions republican in form. This plan is to be immediately urged upon Congress.

THE Legislature of Georgia adjourned *sine die*, on the 14th inst. The closing speeches of the presiding officers of both Houses were expressive of great determination not to succumb to unlawful demands. The sentiment of the Legislature seems decided in favor of a territorial government rather than the acceptance of the constitutional amendment or similar terms.

DON AUGUSTIN G. ITUBIDE, son of a former Emperor of Mexico, died at the Clarendon Hotel in New York, on Tuesday, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. His remains were taken to Philadelphia by his brother, Don Angel Itubide, and interred on Wednesday.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expediency of dismissing all the female employes of the Treasury Department Alleged reasons—disadvantages attending the employment of women; the continued pressure for appointments, and the consequent annoyance.

THE Legislature of North Carolina, will send three Commissioners to Washington to confer with the authorities in relation to the military order suspending the order of corporeal punishment by the courts of the State. Governor Worth, the head Commissioner, selects his Associate Commissioners.

THE Amendment was rejected on the 13th inst., by the North Carolina Legislature. In the Senate the vote for its ratification was one, and for its rejection, forty-four. The House vote for its ratification was ten; for its rejection, ninety-three.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1867.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

Who shall be the next U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania is a question that is eagerly and anxiously asked, not only in every part of our own State, but in almost every other State in the Union. It is no trivial question. It will have an important bearing upon the legislation affecting the interests of the whole country for the six year following the 4th of March next. That a Republican will be elected there is not the shadow of a doubt. But as to who is the Republican destined to receive this high honor and responsible trust there seems to be considerable doubt. Of Aspirants there are many. Of fit men, few. Pennsylvania, though the second State in the Union in wealth and population, and in many things the first, has always been lamentably deficient in men of mark to represent her in the U. S. Senate. Statesmen have always been few; politicians plenty. Her Senators have oftener been of the latter than of the former; few have done her honor; some have disgraced her. Ability, firmness and integrity are the three great requisites asked by the people of Pennsylvania of him who is to take care of their interests in the U. S. Senate for the next six years. No man lacking any one of these qualifications can properly represent Pennsylvania in the upper House of Congress, and wield that influence which our representative should in this branch of the national council. A number of good men have been named for this distinguished position; some of them possess undoubted ability; a few have already filled high offices of trust, either state or national. Each has his friends. Preeminent, above all others in the possession of the requisites of ability, firmness and integrity, stands the great Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens. His advanced age is the only objection to his election. That he would be sadly missed in the popular branch of Congress is true; but it is an easier task to find a fit man to succeed him there than to find one who can fill the Senatorial position with the influence and ability of Stevens. On him we can rely in every emergency. From him no base betrayal need be feared in the hour of danger. With him every device of the political trickster would fail. Abashed from his presence the briber with his sordid gold would shrink away. Under his eye the wavering would stand fast and the timid become bold. With him in the United States Senate we would for once be there represented by one whose record as a statesman will be an honor to Pennsylvania through all future time. Though old in years and experience he is young in intellect; in active and progressive thoughts and ideas he has no peer in or out of Congress. Thaddeus Stevens is beyond comparison the fittest man in Pennsylvania for United States Senator.

With all the vaunted abilities of Secretary McCulloch as a financier, he has seldom been able to secure the endorsement of any of his financial schemes by the nation at large or by Congress. His late report in this respect is not more successful than his previous efforts. After a careful study of its statements, theories and suggestions we find the only point on which we can agree with him is in the expression of the opinion that, "it will be our own fault if we do not entirely escape those severe financial troubles which usually befall nations at the close of expensive and protracted wars." Of the fact here stated we have all along been fully convinced. But we have been quite as fully convinced that we would commit the very fault thus deprecated by following the advice and suggestions the Secretary elsewhere makes. He warns us of danger, tells us it will be our own faults if we do not avoid it, yet advises to steer the ship directly upon the breakers of financial ruin. Horace Greely, though greatly in error as to his premises, is consistent in his advocacy of immediate and rapid contraction. He believes a financial crash involving the destruction of our financial edifice inevitable and wishes to bring it on at once, raze the whole fabric to the ground and build anew. Secretary McCulloch is correct in his premises, that a financial crash can and ought to be avoided, yet persists in urging a rapid contraction, the effect of which all having any knowledge of finances know and declare, must inevitably bring financial ruin. The Secretary deprecates stock gambling and speculating, yet urges the enactment of a law obliging all the national banks to redeem their circulation in New York City, thus increasing to a still greater extent the facilities for stock gambling in Wall street. He deprecates the exportation of our bonds and points out its bad effects upon our industrial and commercial interests, yet asks authority to issue bonds for the express purpose of exportation, and made payable in Europe. He points out the fact that bonds, compound interest notes, and other indemnities to the amount of about $1,300,000,000 fall due in the next two years and must be paid, for the most part, by the negotiation of new loans, yet urges such a contraction of the currency as will inevitably decrease our receipts from revenue, damage the national credit and increase the rates of interest, at the very time that these loans will have to be negotiated and when the national welfare requires that the rate of interest be the very lowest possible. His views upon the tariff, which has so vital a bearing upon our finances are no less contradictory and inconsistent; the effect of the few useful suggestions which he makes upon the subject is neutralized by pleas for a reduction of the wages of the American laborer to a level with the pauper wages of Europe, coupled with flings at our manufacturing enterprises, scarcely kept alive by occasional incidental protection, as home monopolies built up by prohibitory duties. Altogether we think the Secretary's report, aside from the statement of the national indebtedness and the various forms in which it exists, likely to give but little aid to our representatives in shaping the legislation pertaining to this department of the government.

RETROSPECTION.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

The year of 1866, with all its anxious cares and scenes of changes has passed away; and is now numbered with the years before the flood. A new Prince of time—the year 1867, has grasped the sceptre, and entered upon his reign. Surely this is a suitable season to reflect upon the past, and to anticipate the future. A short newspaper article will not admit of a panoramic view of earth's teeming millions, with their untold variety of individual experience. Pilgrim in communing with the readers of the INQUIRER, can only glance at a few items, and then take his staff and plod along in life's pilgrimage. The year 1866, will long be signalized in American history as the era of the rise, progress and decline of a prominent political party, called by by the euphoneous name—*Conservative*. Although the signs of the times for months had been ominous, and a feeling of anxiety pervaded the nation, the distinct outcropping of the new organization, to many, was only visible in the month of February, when the Executive, who had been gradually encroaching upon the Legislative department of the Government, made an inflamatory speech at the National Metropolis, reflecting severely upon some of the best patriots in the land, and virtually repudiating the principles of the party by which he had been elevated to power, and by which the calamitous war had been conducted to a successful termination. The majority of Congress were denounced as *revolutionists* and *usurpers*. The honorable men, thus assailed, appealed to their constituents for a vindication of their course. The public mind was intensely agitated; time serving politicians allured by the spoils of office and the glare of patronage became zealous champions of the new "policy." The *cruel sword* of *proscription* was unsheathed, and many noble patriots hurled from position, in order to give place to others whose loyalty had *neither* been *pure*, or above suspicion. An homogeneous assemblage of non-descript politicians from every point of the compass met in Philadelphia in the month of August, to give shape and form to the new organization, which proffered very kindly to relieve patriots from the burdens of Legislation, and to reward the "gallant arms of the South" for their *slight* aberration from the path of rectitude, by bestowing upon them the spoils of office, and the dignity of official position! The amiable Raymond, no doubt with a pure motive, taxed his ingenuity to the utmost, in order to blend the *pure* waters of loyalty with the crude unrefined petroleum of State Rights and Secession! Learned committees did the work and saved the Convention from the labor of discussion! The false Prophet Train, telegraphed to the Executive the tidings that the new movement was "success," and the Conservative party would bear rule in the land! The *speechless* convention adjourned. A company of distinguished characters left the National Metropolis on *an electioneering tour*, and made it convenient to call at the tomb of Douglas. The eloquence of the chief speaker, as he "whirled round the circle" fell crushingly upon loyal hearts and aspirations, like showers of ice upon Spring flowers, or summer's ripened fruits! Throughout the Keystone State, and especially in the county of Bedford, Conservatism in June! Conservative songs, documents and speakers, for the time being, set aside as useless the exploded amunition and worn-out machinery of the "time honored Democracy." As expressed by a brilliant poetess in reference to the rain-bow, so with the *new* Conservative party,

"Twas born in a moment, yet quick as its birth,
It had spread to the uttermost parts of the earth."

As it regards its numbers and component parts (many of them had been rebels) a modern poet's reference to the fallen Angels may not be inappropriate:

"From thrones of glory driven,
By flaming vengeance burn'd,
They throng the air and darken Heaven,
And rule this lower world."

With Autumn's chilling winds and killing frosts the great *Conservative* party passed into the "sere and yellow leaf." The fall elections gave unmistakable indications that the patriotic heart of the nation beats *true* to the principles of constitutional liberty. Light gleams athwart the heavens; the cheering hope may be indulged in that the day is not far distant when "a Republican form of government shall have been obtained in all the States of this Union." When the "erring sisters," politically regenerated, shall have returned to their first love; and a reunited peaceful and happy country under the gracious smiles of heaven, enter upon a new and glorious career of prosperity, with the following watchwords to guard against troubles in the future: *Morality, Intelligence*, and *Union and Liberty one and inseparable*. While let all the patriots in the county of Bedford, who prize honest merit, and who can spare $2.00, without detriment to themselves or families, subscribe for the INQUIRER. It is a well edited paper and deserves success. Wishing its patrons a *happy New Year*, and many days of pleasure in the future, Pilgrim will resume his journey, and pass on with Earth's millions toward the gathering gloom of the unseen shore.

PILGRIM.

FRIEND'S COVE, Bedford county, Pa., January 1st, 1867.

LETTER FROM UNCLE TOBY.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

Permit "Uncle Toby" for the sake of humanity to say a word. *Two forged letters*, purporting to be from Uncle Toby, lately appeared in the Bedford *Gazette!* U. T. is slightly apprehensive that his former friends, the readers of that periodical, will have their sympathies unduly excited lest he should be sinking into a state of mental imbecility, as *would be indicated* by said letters. Their authors, are *miserable imitators*, being no legitimate offspring of U. T.—but *literary thieves*, conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and reared in transgression. U. T. is not willing to have ascribed to him the authorship of their *sublimated nonsense*. It is somewhat singular that the *Editor* of the *Gazette, supposed* to be a gentleman of refinement, and literary taste, a former Old Line Whig, and Conservative lecturer, should, by revising, correcting, and ornamenting their "embittered scribbling," make himself a *party to the nefarious fraud!* U. T. *was kind* to the Editor, he tried "to convert him from the error of his ways," and to bring him back to the paths of patriotism and loyalty. U. T. by depositing a ballot in his favor at the late election, *slightly decreased* the *respectable* majority against him. *And is this the reward of kindness!* "THOU TOO BRUTUS."

Is it possible that the late candidate for Senatorial honors should *so far loose sight* of the dignity of his position, and his noble aspirations as to become *a confederate* with *literary* thieves and robbers!!

Well the world has always been ungrateful and never duly appreciated its instructors and benefactors. U. T. can exercise the grace of patience, and let the *learned* frogs, swell to their utmost capacity. With the educated and refined readers of the *Gazette*, this monstrous cheat, is easily detected. A lady of this class near Rainsburg, gave vent to her indignation on the subject in the following eloquent strain:—"I *do* wish D—n A—, would *quit* writing for the *Gazette*. Any person of sense can see that he *is not* the true Uncle Toby. I am surprised that Mr. M—— publishes his *silly stuff*; he ought to see that it is calculated *to injure* the Southern cause!" U. T. perfectly coincides in sentiment with that *intelligent* lady. The authors of the *forged* letters *may do* well enough at the work of "*proscription*"—a *detestable* business which seems to accord with *Liliputian* manhood—but their fame as writers, will not be breathed in classic halls, or, heralded by poetry and sung to future generations. U. T. flatters himself that he can manage his own case without their special pleading, and row his boat on life's ocean without borrowing their oars. Give Uncle Toby's love to "Pilgrim." He would like to grasp the "wandering philosopher" by the hand and welcome him to the hospitalities of the home so lonely in the shadow of the mountain. Tell that humorous tourist, that U. T. has his "shalalah," and will pay due respect to the "long-eared gentry." Meanwhile

Uncle Toby, will push on the car of progress,
And keep step to the music of the Union,
Whilst reading and reflecting
At his home so lonely
In the shadow of the mountain.

U. T.

Cumberland Valley, Jan. 1, 1867.

☞ Gov. Geary has tendered the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth to Col. Fr. Jordan of this place, but we have not heard whether he has accepted or not up to the present writing. Hon. B. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia has been tendered and accepted the Attorney Generalship and Col. David B. McCreary, of Erie, has been tendered and accepted the Adjutant Generalcy. These are all, as far as we know, good appointments.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last and effected an organization by the selection of the following officers in the Senate:

Speaker—Louis W. Hall.
Clerk—Geo. W. Hamersly.
Assistant Clerks—Lucius Rogers, Fred. L. Hitchcock.
Transcribing Clerks—Henry W. Kratz, James C. Graham, Patrick Reily, William E. Browne, Joel L. Bigham.
Sergeant-at-arms—Major W. M. Hinkson.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Col. Thos. Crawford, John Landon.
Doorkeeper—M. Edgar King.
Assistant Doorkeepers—John Burns, John Twiss, Capt. A. Gottshall, Ethel Fuller, William F. Brockway, William A. Wylie, Albert B. Taylor, Horatio P. Connell.
Messenger—Robert Sharp.
Assistant Messenger—Andrew Shields.
Librarian—Jacob Styer.
[illegible] Williams, Fred. H. Braggins.
Doorkeeper of Rotunda—Benjamin Haldeman.

The officers of the House are as follows:

Assistant Clerk—J. R. McAffee, Westmoreland and Indiana.
Transcribing Clerks—W. R. Johnson. Alleghany; A. D. Harlan, Chester; W. F. Brockway, Erie; A. C. Ellis, Lancaster, and Joseph Metcalf, Philadelphia.
Postmasters—J. D. Kirkpatrick, Mercer; Jas. Penrose, Philadelphia.
Sergeant at-Arms—W. J. Owens, Philadelphia.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—G. Strain, Allegheny; George W. Kean, Lancaster; J. J. R. Orwig, Lycoming, Union and Snyder, and J. D. V. Hagard, Washington.
Doorkeeper—James McGowan, Lawrence.
Assistant Doorkeepers—John Mechlin. Armstrong; Joseph R. Horton, Bradford and Sullivan; Thomas Martin, Chester; John Mitchell, Butler; James Ghegan, Philadelphia, and Lyman Haggie, Tioga.
Messenger—James McCaulby, Philadelphia.
Assistant Messengers—Samuel Crawford, Allegheny; John T. Keagy, Bedford, and George D. Haven, Jr., Philadelphia.
Marshal of the Rotunda—James M'Dermott, Washington.

Virginia and the Amendment.

For a considerable time past a feeling more favorable to the amendment has been manifesting itself among the more intelligent classes in Virginia. The Richmond *Times* republishes, without dissent, the following quotation from a letter published in a Northern paper:

"Every day evinces a growing disposition on the part of the people to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The members of the Legislature are daily becoming convinced of its true worth, and as the recess will enable them to consult their constituents freely upon the subject, there is hardly a doubt but that there will be a majority in its favor upon the re-assembling in January."

In addition to the above we have the following Washington dispatch:

"Hon. Mr. Segur, United States Senator elect from Virginia, has just returned from Richmond, where he has been in consultation with the members of the Legislature of that State, and especially with the leading men of that body. The object of Mr. Segur's conversation with these gentlemen was to learn what their views are relative to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Segur reports that the Virginia Legislature is prepared at once to adopt the Amendments if they can have assurances from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators and Returnm, and that the loyal Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted without delay. The Virginians are willing to forego their objections to the disfranchisement of their citizens who have participated in the rebellion, and also to give suffrage to the negroes.

"These propositions they were unwilling to accept two weeks ago. They believe that the Southern Legislatures that have already taken action, and rejected the amendments, would reverse their proceedings and how Virginia in the course above indicated, if Congress will give the desired assurance. Such is the substance of Mr. Segur's statement."

Mr. Stevens's New Bill.

The *Nation* declares that Mr. Stevens' bill which proposes a new convention in North Carolina, to be chosen by all males who can read and write and own one hundred dollars worth of property exclusive of rebels, although it would have looked "horribly radical" a year ago is really, supposing the Amendment to fail, the most possible and conservative plan yet submitted to the public, and one which at present bids fair to be adopted in the end for all the States.

The Appal of a Soldier's Widow.

The following communication tells its own story. The facts stated—and we believe them to be facts—are not only unspeakably discreditable to the Government, but they demand the immediate attention of Congress and it will not be our fault if the subject is not steadily pressed before the representatives of the people in both Houses at Washington:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1866

To the Editor of the Press:

REORGANIZATION OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Under this division in a Congressional report, a few days ago, some gentleman introduced a resolution looking to this object. The name of the honorable member has passed from my present recollection, but let me hazard the prediction that if he succeeds in the object which he has so promptly moved, he will be hailed by thousands of wretched and starving widows and orphans throughout the land, as one of the greatest human benefactors of the age in which we live.

With a generous Government, unparalleled in history for its magnanimity, the disconsolate widows and unhappy orphans of those who, in the hour of peril to the nation, remembered only their duty to their country, are left to buffet the storms of adversity, as if to punish them for the death of those near and dear to them, by the circumlocution and red tape of an office which the widow and the fatherless should be taught to look up to as the father of the nation's family and the guardian of the nation's wards.

Thousands of poor widows and miserable orphans are to-day *starving*; yes, STARVING, because some trifling little technicality of the pension office cannot be complied with in the prosecution of their claims. I have known a poor, distressed widow to prosecute a claim for three long years, while, with her little ones, she scarcely kept soul and body together, daily expecting the relief promised her when her husband went forth in the pride of his manhood, to battle for the right; but a bungling officer could not satisfy a bungling officer, in some precise language, that the soldier had died properly; and the claim would never have been granted had not some friends requested some one who had influence with the Lord Chancellor to ask him to grant a certain pension; it was done; the certificate was granted and, the misery of three years was relieved. Yet another case; a widow, with seven small children, has prosecuted a claim for two years; in the meantime she has toiled and groaned beneath the load, half naked and half fed, until her mind is a perfect wreck, and her children in the charge of strangers, all because no one can tell how her faithful husband died.

If any doubt my assertions, let them visit the office of any respectable practitioner for a few hours, and the misery and squalidness which are presented, hour after hour, will satisfy them of the reliability of the facts which are here presented. It is time that Congress looked to this matter, and made provision for the heal of this office, where his "How not to do I" will not beggar soldiers' widows and their hapless children.

A WIDOW. *Philadelphia Press.*

Pennsylvania School for Soldiers, Orphans.

An official statement of the number of Pennsylvania soldiers, and sailors, orphans ordered to be admitted to the different schools and institutions in this Commonwealth, up to Dec. 1, 1866, is as follows:

Dayton, Armstrong co	44
North Sewickly, Beaver co	135
Phillipsburg, Beaver co	182
Quakertown Bucks co	170
Orangeville, Columbia co	202
Uniontown, Fayette co	43
Cassville, Huntingdon co	56
McAllisterville Juniata co	258
Paradise, Lancaster co	167
Mount Joy, Lancaster co	159
Hartford, Susquehanna co	130
Total of the more advanced pupils	1,667
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia co	258
Bridesburg Orphans School, Philadelphia co	60
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia co	14
St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia co.	9
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia co	44
Catholic Home for Girls, Philadelphia co	20
Episcopal Church Home for Children, Philadelphia co	20
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia co	47
Home for Destitute colored Children, Philadelphia co	5
York Orphan Home, Philadelphia co	47
Total of the more juvenile pupils	1,643
Total of all ages	3,210

Nearly all the pupils of the more juvenile schools have been examined, and are found to have made considerable progress.

Indian Outrage.

Ninety three U. S. Soldiers Butchered

FORT LARAMIE, December 26.—A horrible massacre occurred on the 22d, near this post. Phil. Kearney Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Grummond of the 18th Infantry, with ninety infantry, men of the 2d Cavalry and 18th infantry officer and man killed.

THE Baton Rouge *Advocate* says the State has removed several thousand muskets, dusty and unfit for use from the arsenal there, and will exchange them for serviceable, and their removal sent away for repairs only.

THE President frequently declares himself as opposed to the amendments, not conceding even to this idea of Stevens's. He further says that the Supreme Court will declare that the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau bill are constitutional in their most vital points, and that the Supreme Court will recognize as valid the present Governments of the South, which will necessitate Congressional recognition.

A DELEGATION from [illegible] were in consultation with Governor Fletcher, Missouri, concerning the fair prospects of Fletcher. In the counties of that county will be made that [illegible] the laws and driving out the marauders, the Governor is said to have enough with them that only a small force shall be there (fifty men), and a large force within easy distance. The delegation speak highly of Col. Montgomery and his men.

THE Congressional excursion party arrived at New Orleans on the 28th inst. They have been entertained by the city officials and citizens to-day. The bad weather, however, has somewhat marred the pleasures of the day. This evening there is a grand dinner given by the city in honor of the notables. To-morrow there will be a public reception and then they will take their departure. They regret that their short stay will prevent them from receiving the many courtesies which the citizens wished to offer.

IT is announced that no force of English militia has been sent across the Channel to Ireland, the British government regarding the regular troops there, numbering 22,000 men, an adequate force to suppress any outbreak.

THE Franklin Repository, published at Chambersburg, Pa. enters with the new year upon the seventy fourth year of its publication. It is one of the ablest papers in Pennsylvania, and wields an influence in proportion to the vigor and talent displayed in its columns. We wish our venerable cotemporary many returns of the anniversary of its birth.

THE contest for the United States Senatorship in New Jersey, like that in Pennsylvania, is spirited and wide spread. The candidates in New Jersey are Mr. Frelinghuysen, appointed by the Governor for the present session, and Mr. Cobb, a recent convert to the Union party. There is no doubt that Mr. Frelinghuysen will be elected. He is a man in whom the Union party of New Jersey can place entire confidence.

A letter dated Alexandria, giving an account of the arrest of Surratt says: He acknowledged that he was an American and gave the name of Walters by which he has been known in Italy, but not the name by which he shipped as a passenger. When Mr. Hale told his prisoner that he must know why he was arrested he replied that he did and during his walk to the prison was perfectly silent not protesting against his arrest, nor asking further as to its cause.

THE Supreme Court adjourned until January third. The decision which is known to be forthcoming declaring the unconstitutionality of the test oath, has been anxiously awaited by many lawyers for several days past. It will probably be announced on the Monday following the resumption of the session.

THE editor of the New Orleans Times addressed the following question to Reverdy Johnson, by telegraph, last week: "Is the test oath administered in the Supreme court?" To this he received the following reply from Mr. Johnson: "Yes, but I hope and believe it will not be in a short time."

THERE is said to be a movement on foot to bring out Speaker Colfax for next President, and Senator Howard of Michigan, for next Vice President.

THE House Judiciary Committe have instructed Representative Williams to report on the case of Mr. Culver, that he be discharged from custody, and allowed to take his seat, on the grounds that he be held on civil action; and further, that it was a breach of the privileges of the House to be kept in cestody in such a case.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, announces that excursion tickets will be issued on that road and on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, to all persons desirous of visiting Harrisburg on the occasion of the inauguration of General Geary, Governor elect.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is understood that a General Order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department commanders, acquainting them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the illegality of Courts-martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duties, leaving judiciary questions to the decisions of the civil Courts, or something to that effect.

NAPOLEAN has a kidney [illegible] Victor Emanuel a paralyzed right arm; Bismarck is sick; the Empress Carlotta crazy; the hair of the Queen of Austria and the Queen of Hanover has turned grey within a year; the Pope weeps by day and night, and Victoria still broods over the past with profound melancholy. Who would'nt wear a crown?

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a large delegation of wool-growers had a protracted interview with Secretary McCulloch, and it is understood that he and Secretary Wells are both opposed to any additional duty on wool. The growers asked the Secretary that unless something was done to protect them against the present unjust tariff, they will be obliged to give up the business. The House bill of last session is all the protection they require.

B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, has written a letter in which he declares his purpose finally to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. It has been supposed that Mr. Charles D. Drake would succeed him; but Governor Fletcher having retired from the canvass, Henry T. Blow, who is representing the Second district in the House of Representatives, is pressed also as a candidate.

JOHN R. DUNGLISON, a well-known journalist, of Philadelphia, has been tendered the post of Private Secretary to Gov. Geary. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Dungleson is a writer of much experience, a thorough Republican, and will make an efficient Secretary.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* has the following note on the attempt to resurrect the Democratic party: Will they fight? Not they. They hambugged the South before the late war with the idea that they were as staunch State rights men as Yancy; but when the war tocsin sounded, they got them into caves and holes, with the wives and bars. "A plague on such friends," say we."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON *denies all and singular of the statements* attributed to him in print as the result of certain interviews with Congressmen. He is particularly exercised over the latest report of his conversation with Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, with whom he avers he had nothing to say of the tenor indicated, nor more than five minutes discourse with that gentleman on any but casual and insignificant topics.

THE New York *Times* makes the following statement: "No one who promenades Broadway now-a-days will doubt that the long-foretold long-delayed 'collapse of crinoline' has at last come to pass. It is visible to the most careless observer, and has proof in our most fashionable ladies as they 'march along.' The grandeur circumference of skirt and sweep of train that came in vogue a dozen years ago, has been expanding and lengthening until recently, are now things of the past. Their stead masculine eyes are now graceful trim dresses, at once eminently picturesque and tastefully brief, and pre-

IT is understood that [illegible] business men of San Francisco will give a grand inauguration dinner in honor of the departure of the steamer Colorado, the first of the Great China Line. The State and national departments, the municipal government, the New York and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific railroad, and the Chinese merchants will be represented.

GENERAL BASIL DUKE, the comrade of the guerrilla John Morgan, is named as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

THE fashionable women of Paris have organized a conspiracy against crinoline.

WHAT is the key note to good breeding? Brains.

The loss of life by the burning of the steamboat, in the Mississippi river, will probably reach sixty.

TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The [illegible] enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous than ever before. The expedient of enlarging our pages—thus making the *Tribune* the largest and the cheapest newspaper in the world—was doubted by many. We have found it a success. The circulation of *The Tribune* account in it. The circulation of *The Tribune* is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to get our news than when we used a smaller print our news than when we only meet by extra, and this difficulty we can only meet by enlarging our pages. Hereafter publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon *The Tribune* the duty of momentous and peculiar problems. In the settlement of these it could, laboring as we have met them as best we Progress, Political Security for Freedom, Social All Rights for All, Impartial Suffrage—became the enemy of Republican President became called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer prepared by war necessities, and we must amend our ways. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. The dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. The dollar may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar he does not know whether he has one loaf or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on the most important measure the Republican party divides. An honest but mischievous minority in Congress particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It seemed to us that Emancipation of the Slave should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promising and not hanging. We had too much blood in our hands ask for blood in peace—even to gratify an impatient vengeance. It seemed important that the Nation should concede suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends have proved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by events—to a greater extent than we claimed it would be. We have held that the men who were captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered our prisoners, who rendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln should be tried and punished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking to punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without security and protection for the Blacks. The policy of *The Tribune* has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during the discussion. We never quarrelled with friends who are in error with us. We do them the justice to believe that they go their way to what is right, just as we do. We will do us the justice of believing that we go our way to what is right. We work for the [illegible] higher aim than to secure peace to this, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our own way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of *The Tribune*. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents to follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the *Tribune*, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of the countries to write for our columns. With some of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of *The Tribune* a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of *The Tribune*! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of *The Tribune* would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid in effecting such increase.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year	2 00
Do. clubs of five	9 00
10 copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each	1 70
20 copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
10 copies to one address	16 00
20 copies to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 Nos.	4 00
do. 2 copies do.	7 00
do. 5 copies or over, per copy	3 50

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy for 6 months.
Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.
For $100 we will send thirty-four copies of the *Daily Tribune*.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ten Dollars per annum.

Terms, cash [illegible]
Drafts on New York, or Post Office Orders payable to the order of *The Tribune*, being safer to us preferable to any other mode of remittance. Subscribers who send money by Express must prepay Express charges. Address,

THE TRIBUNE New York.

jan4:3t

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
TIMBER LAND

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hennings, and others, surveyed and granted on warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic per-

son would afford an almost inexhaustible supply of wood for the citizens of the [illegible] There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORO & LUTZ,
Agents.

April 27, 3mo.

AGUA DE MAGLIA

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face it softens, whitens, and purifies the skin soft and fresh, while its delightful perfume, imparted to the linen, renders the clothing, for bosom, handkerchief, etc., delightful. It is manufactured from the rich Southern flowers, and is obtaining a patronage unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 per bottle, and by DEMAS BARNES & CO., 21 Park Row, New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, by all Druggists.

S. T. [illegible]

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, rapid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Unlike exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and far superior to all other tonics where a healthy yet gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the weak.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer, and are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimoniale around each bottle.

Beware of imitators. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene and deliver the cork, with plantation scene and delineation engraved on a fine steel plate. Sending to sell liquor in bottle is not resilled with liquor or bulk, is an imitation stuff. Any person refilling this bottle, or using the Plantation Bitters wherein, whether called Plantation Bitters or any other name, is a criminal under the law, and will be prosecuted by us. The Plantation Bitters, from Lake's Plantation Bitters, from labels, is incredible. Druggists, merchants, physicians, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. Send for a single trial of a bottle is the evidence we ask to convince you of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Saratoga Spring Water, Sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, sore throat, breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, sore knees, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses the Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

For wind-galls, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting a kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. 8 9 1 Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, cooled the scar rapidly, and left very little scar. CHS. FOSTER, 120 Broad st., Phila."

Mr. S. Lutel of Hyde Park, Vt. writes "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed [illegible] U. S. stamp of [illegible]

Sold by Druggists, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00, $1.60, $2.00 per bottle, and by all Druggists.

Saratoga Spring Water, [illegible]

Have you a most delightful Hair Dressing? It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cools the head and hands, keeps the hair rich, soft and glossy, prevents hair turning gray, restores hair upon premature baldness. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon is—pleasant, pretty—it is cheap—dandruff is literally killed by the car-load, and yet the demand is daily increasing, and every country store that does not keep it daily wonders why it does not use it.

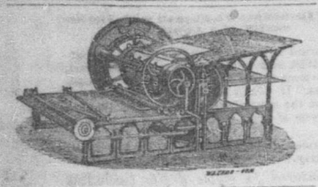
E. THOMAS LYON, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less impair the original beauty and beauty of the hair. Heimstreet's Hair Coloring, and has been in use for over twenty years. It restores hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cts. and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

[illegible] EXTRACT [illegible] indigestion, Nervousness, Malaria, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Pain in the Stomach, Sinking Spells, Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Nerves, Blood, Skin, Muscles, Joints, Bones, Womb, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Piles, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1867.

☞ We return thanks to Messrs. Hartley for a sack of flour left at our door one day last week. It was our only Christmas Gift. It was ground at their New Steam Mill, in this place, which is now turning out a large quantity of flour of the best quality.

☞ We learn that John T. Keagy, Esq., of this place, has received the position of Assistant Messenger to the House of Representatives of this State. Mr. Keagy will make an excellent officer, as he is an excellent and most worthy christian gentleman.

☞ Don't freeze yourself, these cold days to save a penny for posterity, when you can buy at Hartley & Metzger's a beautiful Indian Buffalo Robe at about old prices. Remember Buffalo are getting scarcer every year, and in a short time you won't be able to get them for love nor money. H. & M. say they guarantee their coal oil to be the brightest and safest that is made and now sell at greatly reduced rates. Try them.

Found Dead.—On Sunday morning, the 22d ult., an old lady known as Granny Rian, was found dead in her room, in this place, by her daughter. She had been lingering for a long time, but no one supposed that death would come so soon. Hannah Keely, an old lady residing in Shover's Valley, was also found dead in her bed on the 31st ult. Both these old persons were very poor, and it is quite probable, the inclemency of the weather had something to do with their sudden disappearance from the stage of active life. Do not forget the poor!

How to Make Money.—Poor Richard says: "A penny saved is two pence earned." Our subscribers who are in arrears, (and they are many,) will save money by paying their subscriptions in time, to secure the benefit of our rates for advance payments. If they fail to come to time they must not complain when they find themselves charged $2.50 and $3.00 according to our advertised terms. The date following the name on the printed slip on each paper, marks the time to which the paper is paid for. All who find this date, '66, instead of '67 will understand that they are in arrears and will save fifty cents or a dollar by paying up at once.

Died.—We learn that the Paper Mill of Eby, Morrison & Co., has met with another loss, this time in the person of John Eby, the senior member of the firm, who died at Spangs Mills, Blair county, on the 26th day of December, ult., of Typhoid Fever. Mr. Eby was quite a young man having been only 34 years 2 months and 21 days old at the time of his death. This establishment has been very unfortunate, first in the explosion of the boiler, then the burning of the Mill and now the loss of the leading member of the firm. The death of Mr. Eby will be seriously felt by his associates, but the enterprise will be pushed forward with all vigor. The mill was put in motion again on Monday or Tuesday last.

House Burned.—A fire was discovered, about three o'clock of the afternoon of Sunday last, in the House of Robert Allison, of Napier township, this county, which entirely consumed it with all its contents. Mr. Allison and wife had gone to visit a sick sister, and returned only to find the domicil which they had left early in the day, reduced to ruins. Nothing was saved but a few hundred pounds of pork. The loss will amount to $600 or $800—no insurance. This is a very sad loss for our young friend Allison. We learn that he had just replenished his house with a fine lot of new furniture. It is supposed that the fire originated from the stove-pipe.

A Remarkable Occurrence.—An individual living at Joctatesville, on the Broad Top Railroad, this county, went out hunting a week or two ago, and while perambulating the mountains, fell and fractured his leg. The weather was severe, and the prospect of freezing presented itself most vividly. The unfortunate man was alone, far from home, with no sympathizing creature to assist or even to commisserate with him in his sad condition. Seized by a fit of desperation, and finding his pockets well supplied with small nails, he determined upon the horrible expedient of nailing his foot to his boot and his boot to his leg; to resolve was to execute, and in this condition he crippled to his home. We received these facts from Mr. Trimbath, a neighbor of the unfortunate man, for whose credibility we will vouch. At the latest accounts the individual was doing very well.

Man Killed.—Survey Dumaline, a frenchman, who worked as an ore miner in the employ of the Blair Iron and Coal Company, met with an awful death, at the Lanigan Ore Bank, near this place, on Thursday last. He was engaged in blasting and had lighted a slow match. Immediately after leaving he heard an explosion, and supposing it to be in his "room" returned just before his blasts went off. He was terribly mangled, and killed almost instantly. The explosion which caused him to return was in an adjoining room but, of course, sounded to him the same as if it were in his own. His wife being dead, his four small children are left orphans in a strange land. He intended to return to his native country in the Spring.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

☞ Duff's College Circular for 1867, had just been issued by the Principals of this widely known and favorite Pittsburgh establishment. The publication is in the quarto form, and contains some new and interesting matter relative to the course of business education, so long and so successfully taught in the institution. Among other things we notice a beautiful electrotype engraving of Wm. H. Duff's handwriting, in an elegant set of capitals, and an original and animated design of Pen Flourishing, which every one desirous of becoming a master penman, will prize as a gem of the chirographic art.

Issued by P. Duff & Son, Pittsburgh.

Cutting Affair.—A sad affair took place on the evening of the 24th ult. About 11 o'clock, P. M. several young men were standing on the side walk, on the north side of Mengel's Hotel; two colored boys passed them, and in passing one of them named Callihan, run against George McDaniel. McDaniel became indignant at being jostled in such a manner by a colored individual, and expressed his determination to resent it. Several persons, who were the companions of McDaniel, started with him to over-take the colored boys who had passed on up the street. The boys were overtaken a few steps west of the office of Mann & Spang, and Callihan was chastised by McDaniel striking him and knocking him down. Callihan flourished a razor and assumed the offensive, but his companion led him off, and McDaniel and his party again followed and while advancing upon Callihan a second time, McDaniel discovered that his left arm was so severely cut that he could not use it; a large gash was also discovered in the front of his coat. McDaniel is under the impression that the cutting was done at the time Callihan jostled him on the street, while Callihan alleges that the cut was inflicted after McDaniel struck him and when he saw that he must go down. He alleges further that he was simply taking the razor home having received it from another party. The cut was inflicted in the left arm, severing a large artery. Dr. Reamer was called in and dressed it. The wound, though severe, is healing up rapidly.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—The Sand Patch Tunnel, in Somerset county, on the line of this road, is so nearly completed, that it can easily be made ready for the transit of cars by the time the rest of the road can be finished. On no other part of the line south of Connellsville, except this great tunnel, has any work been prosecuted since the company was divested, by a most unrighteous act of legislation, of their franchises on the southern division of their road.

This tunnel runs under the summit of the Allegheny mountain, just as does the great tunnel of the Pennsylvania Central a few miles west of Altoona. Its length is 4,700 feet, and the altitude of its floor, above tide water, is 2,486 feet, and above low water at Pittsburgh, 1,736 feet. The work upon it was commenced in 1856. As it was necessarily a long job, the company did well, and manifested a commendable confidence in the ultimate justice of the Legislature of their own State, by prosecuting the work during the suspension of their chartered rights. We say *suspension;* for it is impossible that the repeal of their charter—so far as it was repealed by the act of April, 1864—could work anything more than a vexatious and injurious delay in the completion of their enterprise.

In June last, as is well known, the issue was tried in the District Court of the United States at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whether the company had forfeited its charter by abuse or misuse. The verdict of the jury was that it had not. The agreement of the jury on this verdict was prompt, and arrived at without difficulty. The Court then made the injunction, which had been granted the year before, restraining the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company from interfering with the route or franchises of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company perpetual, *on the ground that the law of Pennsylvania, repealing the charter of the last named company south and east of Connellsville was inoperative and void.*

Had the matter been permitted to rest there, that verdict of a Pennsylvania jury, and that decree of the Court, would have restored to this deeply wronged Company its franchises, and the work upon this important road, so greatly needed by the people of these cities, and still more by those of the populous and wealthy counties through which it passes, would have been in a state of vigorous prosecution. But the unsuccessful wrong-doing party in the controversy—although it had no prospect of ultimate success—had still the power to cause further delay; and to effect this it has taken an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Such is the attitude in which these great parties stand before the country and the world, and millions are looking on to see if the State of Pennsylvania will persist in the face of this decree and in violation of what all impartial men feel to be common justice, in the perpetration of a great wrong, not to these corporators merely, but to hundreds of thousands of its own people—to the damage of its interests, and to the diminution of its population, wealth, resources and revenues, until the unrighteous statute shall be stricken, by a higher and juster authority, and by a final decree from its book of laws. This decree—unless averted by a repeal of the obnoxious statute—will assuredly come sooner or later. What a disgrace! What a blot upon the fair fame of our good old Commonwealth would such a decree be! To be compelled, by an extraneous and constitutionally superior authority, to do justice to its own citizens! Think of it. We beg our friends in the Legislature to save the State from this dishonor, and to honor themselves by doing right, by a prompt repeal of the repealing act. Honor, justice, common honesty and true expediency all demand that this be done, and done quickly. There should be no hesitation at all; for the law and the facts are now patent to them and to the world.

We ask in all earnestness, is this a time to strike down the arm of enterprise, and throw obstructions in the way of progress? Is this a time to say that the great natural treasures of our State, locked up in those mountains and valleys, shall not be developed? Is this a time—when enterprising men, some of them our own citizens, are pushing parallel lines of railway beyond the bounds of settlement to the farthest West—to shut up such an avenue as this? We ask that no wrong shall be done to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Company and its projected road—we trust that it will go on and prosper;—but we do ask that it shall not be permitted to interfere with the interests of the people of this end of the State by its interference with the progress of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to its original destination.

The importance of this road, and its connections with East and West, will be the subject of another article.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Card of Thanks.—The undersigned residing in Washington, D. C., having received from some kind friends in Bedford, a box of rich and choice delicacies as a Holiday present, takes this method of returning to the fair friends, who put up this rich treat, his heartfelt thanks, assuring them that this lively token of remembrance of one so long absent, is truly appreciated, and is profoundly gratifying. Many thanks to the always good ladies of Bedford.

I. H. Rawlins.

Washington, D. C., December 29th, 1866.

A Gipsey Swindle.—The Waynesboro' *Record* of last week, says: "We have just heard the particulars of a swindling operation, by which a respectable farmer of this neighborhood, Mr. Daniel Snowberger, was mulcted in the sum of nearly five hundred dollars. It appears a stranger, supposed to be a gipsey, made his appearance at Mr. Snowberger's house, some ten months since, and as is customary with such strolling vagabonds claimed to be a doctor, and professed to cure all diseases to which flesh is heir. Mrs. S. it seems had long been afflicted with rheumatism. He finally succeeded in getting the parties to believe that he could perform a permanent cure in her case in the following novel manner. They were to produce all the treasure about their house and place it on the table before him. He would then select a certain passage of scripture upon which they were to meditate whilst he arranged the money in nine bags or packages, seated with their backs towards him, the children to be first removed from the room, with all of which they complied. The bags or packages thus arranged they were required to lock them up and not open them for nine months, in which time the cure was to be a permanent one. The nine months terminated a few weeks since when Mr. S. opened the bags and found them to contain gravel instead of his treasure, nearly five hundred dollars, mostly in gold and silver. These facts were obtained from Mr. Snowberger himself. They should prove a warning to the incredulous and superstitious in the future."

The Atlantic for January.—The *Atlantic Monthly* enters on its nineteenth volume with an array of distinguished names and sterling articles that promise well for the coming year. The January number contains the first installment of Dr. Holmes's story, "the Guardian Angel," in which will be found the same old charm that so fascinated the readers of the *Autocrat,* the *Professor,* and *Elsie Venner;* a humorous story in verse by James Russel Lowell; a graphic sketch of Henry Ward Beecher's church, with some pertinent reflections upon modern church-going, by James Parton; a legend in verse, told as only Whittier can tell it; a poem entitled "Terminus," (on Growing Old,) by R. W. Emerson; a spirited and faithful translation of the contest between Achilles and Agamemon, from the first book of the Iliad, by W. C. Bryant—Mr. Higginson contributes a plea for culture; Mr. Trowbridge furnishes another of his attractive stories under the title, The Man who stole a Meeting House; Bayard Taylor tells a characteristic story of The Strange Friend; Mr. Shanly gives a humorous sketch of Capillary Freaks; E. C. Stedman offers a poem on Pan in Wall Street; and Walter Mitchell describes the Kingdom of Infancy. The story of Katharine Morne, by the author of "Herman," is continued. Topics of current political interest are thoroughly treated,—the Causes for which a President can be Impeached are lucidly set forth, and Frederick Douglass makes a powerful Appeal to Congress for Impartial Suffrage. The number closes with notices of several popular new publications. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Galaxy for January 1st 1867.—With this number the magazine opens its third volume, and signalizes the event by an enlargement of its size, by appearing in new and larger type, and by surrounding all with an elegant cover printed in colors. The cover is from a design by Ben. Day, and is one of the most beautiful and artistic things of its kind which has yet appeared. The frontispiece of the number is a fine full page illustration by Hennessy, representing a happy young man (who looks very like Winstock Homer) spending a summer afternoon among the pines amid a bevy of charming girls. The number opens with the first part of an exciting story, entitled "Tristan," which will be concluded in three numbers. "Whose fault is it?" is a bright article charging upon men the responsibility of the much-talked-of extravagance in women's dress. "The Policy of Confiscation" is an able treatment of that subject, by Wm. C. Church. Mrs. Anna Cora (Mowatt) Ritchie gives a remarkably readable account of "Savonarola," that wonderful Florentine friar whom George Eliot, it will be remembered, introduced into "Romola." Mr. Wm L. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce,* gives a new version of "The Jane McCrea Tradgedy." Mr. Conant criticises very readably the "exhibition of American Water Colors." In "the Quest for English," Richard Grant White has to show us that Addison wrote bad English—and he makes up a fair case, though he does not quite succeed in destroying our confidence in the English of "The Spectator." Celia Logan, under the title of "The American in England," discusses Cockneyisms. "Kate Ferguson" is a very brilliant war sketch. "The Claverings" continues.

In the Galaxy for February, will be commenced the new novel by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Margaret Howell." It is to be entitled "Waiting for the Verdict," and will be illustrated by Hennessy.

The Lady's Friend for January.—The steel plates in the January number of this queen of the Magazines, are uncommonly beautiful. We seldom see a finer picture than "At Sea," and "Werter's Charlotte" looks lovely enough to justify the passionate admiration that all the world has heard of. The large double Fashion Plate exhibits that elegance and brilliancy which is its established characteristic in this magazine; a stylish skating costume will attract attention. Children's Fashions, Paletots, Coiffures, Bonnets, &c., also the Work-Table Department, are profusely illustrated with wood-cuts. In the Literary department, we find the names of the best writers. "Orville College," a new story by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," and "How a woman had her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott, are commenced in this number. The publishers announce in addition, novelets by Amanda Douglas and Frank Lee Benedict. They also announce, in addition to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, a splendid list of new premiums, including Silver-Plated Tea-Sets, Cake-Baskets and Ice-Pitchers, Silver and Gold Watches, Guns and Rifles, Clothes' Wringers, Melodeons and Organs, Appleton's Cyclopedia, &c. A beautiful steel engraving, 26 inches long by 20 inches wide, called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to every single (2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine, containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6.00; Eight copies (with extra magazine and an engraving) $12.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
The air with the greeting is ripe:
It falls like a charm on the wanderer's ear,
And lightens the loneliest life.
Though it come from the high, or come from the low,
From hearts over burdened with gladness or woe,
It ripples along,
Like a beautiful song,
Or the laughter of waves when the summer is long.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
Through the palace of plenty resounds;
From parlors in front to realms in the rear,
Are pealing such jovial sounds—
As "life to the loveliest." "Love to the lorn
The light of prosperity rise with the morn
Of the promising year!"
And may ills disappear
As oft as they gather to wither and sear.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
From the lowliest cottage it comes,
Where the children are dressed for their holiday cheer,
And the sound of their merriment hums;
When the mother has poured on the family board;
The choice little dainties so thoughtfully stored,
And lovingly stands,
With half wearied hands
Rejoiced to accede to her darling's demands.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
Is echoed by light stepping feet,
As they hasten to join in the gay career
Of the people who throng the street;
And rollicking boys, with their quaint looking toys,
And the sweet little girls who tell of their joys,
In each chiming tone,
Their joyfulness own,
That the new year has dawned, and the old one has flown.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
While all those around me are glad
And brimful of happiness seem to appear,
Shall the Carrier Boy be sad?
True, my trials and woes are known but to those,
Who weather the tempest and laugh at the snows;
Yet my heart is as light,
And with promise as bright,
As of any who bade the old a good night.

A Happy New Year! A Happy New Year!
Let me swell the triumphant song,
That is heard so delicious—enchanting the ear,
And its joyful measures prolong,
Though my words may be rude and my ideas crude,
My heart with contentment is deeply imbued;
Then will you employ
A moment of joy,
In reading the rhymes of the Carrier Boy?

The old year is dead! His promises fled,
To the darkling tomb of the past,
And pleasures that o'er us their ruddy light shed,
To the winds of the morning are cast;
The fears that beset us are quite overthrown,
The terrors that met us to shadows have grown,
But hopes that were high,
On his natal morn, lie
Like storm scattered leaves 'neath a tempest-spent sky.

The old year was peace, and of plenty increase,
And exalted each patriot band;
Of sorrow and suffering has been a surcease,
Through the whole of our cherished land,
Hushed the dirge and the wail from mountain and vale;
And the terrible crash of the iron hail,
Till we all could shout,
At the total rout,
Of the foes that encompassed the land about.

With the record we hold of the glorious old,
We have courage to gaze on the new,
Whose outlines grow plain as are slowly unrolled,
Their lights and their shadows to view,
See the North and the South, the East and the West,
In garments of Freedom are royally dressed,
And henceforth their claim,
To a noble fame
Abides in the bearing of liberty's name.

But our President erratic, like a crazy fanatic,
Still sticks to his favorite illusion.
In his message to Congress, in terms quite emphatic,
He still urges his monstrous delusion,
And blathers and prates,
About "excluded states"
And whines like a cur at their miserable fates;
But Andy's gone up;
On grief must he sup,
And drink to the dregs his own nasty cup.

"My Policy" is dead, 'tis knocked in the head;
The sire and son lie together.
And the army of cravens who feed on his bread,
Can't sever the infamous tether.
As a Syren he sung, as "round the circle he swung"
And honeyed the words that fell from his tongue,
But the voice of the people,
From hill-top and steeple,
Decreed that no traitor their country should cripple.

The very calm tone which Congress has shown
On the subject of Reconstruction,
Displays a sagacity almost unknown,
And favors financial reduction,
Which Mr. McCulloch says must be effected,
That National Labor be rightly protected,
And prices in time,
Come down to the chime
Of the golden half-eagle and old fashioned dime.

The National Debt we are likely to let
Go on in an easy way;
If the interest is paid, it were folly to fret,
Since we've only ourselves to pay;
A family claim is a family tie—
And aliens in vain shall seek it to buy;
And rarely are paid
Obligations displayed,
Till the head of the family in death has been laid.

But, dear Uncle Sam is a hardy old man,
And may live for centuries yet,
But what are his children? Their lives are a span—
As a sun which has once to set.
Then how can the question which now we discuss,
Be a matter of so much importance to us?
We've no reason to dread it,
If we maintain our credit—
The wisest of statesmen has solemnly said it.

The watchword, the land has chosen to stand,
While the lightnings of progress shall glance—
And inscribed on the folds of the national wand,
Is the Heaven lent motto—"Advance!"
And Science and Art have asserted a part,
Which once was unknown in the great public heart,
And the soaring balloon
Ascends to the moon,
As swiftly as winds from the bosom of June.

But I end my address—For the mighty Press
I have labored through many days,
And suffering homes I have entered to bless
And spirits have struggled to raise,
And after long years of trembling and fears,
When people are roused from their sorrow and tears,
To whom more than me,
Should their gratitude be,
Then can they deny me my Holiday Fee?

Resigned.—Oliver Ayres, Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, has resigned his position, and gone into business in Philadelphia. Mr. Ayers has been with us for the past two years, and by his genial kindly nature gained the golden opinions of "ye ancient borroughites." May he, in the new field of his labors, meet the success he deserves. His successor is Mr. McKillips, formerly his assistant, a gentleman well spoken of. He has our best wishes for his success.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

The Herald of Health for January 1867.—This number of the *Herald of Health* is, we think, one of the best issued. The New York Tribune says: "This magazine deserves a kindly welcome as an efficient aid to the progress of popular education." The January number, among fifty other articles, contains one from Henry Ward Beecher, on the importance of selecting healthy companions for husbands and wives if we would rear healthy children; also a lecture by L. N. Fowler, as readable as any novel, on "How to Train Up a Child." $2 a year—20 cents a number. A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, worth $55, for 30 subscribers and $60

Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight Street, New York.

MARRIED

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WILLIAM EARNEST, of Harrison township, to Miss CATHARINE SUTER, of Bedford.

At the Friends' Cove Parsonage, on Thursday, December 20th, 1866, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. HENRY DIEHL, of Friends' Cove, and Miss SUSAN WEISEL, of the vicinity of Bedford, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 18th, by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Mr. JOHN M. VAN HORN, of East Providence, to Miss MARIA C. WEEKS, of West Providence tp.

On the 18th of December, by Rev. J. M. Clarke, in Martinsburg, at the home of the bride's father, Dr. A. Wishart, Capt. ELI EICHELBERGER, of Hopewell, to Miss HELEN M. WISHART, of Martinsburg.

On the 18th ult., at the house of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. HARVEY GRUBB, of West Providence tp., and Miss RACHEL SARAH O'NEAL, of Monroe tp.

On the 27th of December, at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. R. Kremer, ED. J. MILLER, M. D., of Rays Hill, Bedford co., to Miss LIZZIE S. SPROAT, of Fulton co.

On the 14th of October, by D. C. Evans, Esq., Mr. ANTHONY SHAFER to Miss LIZZIE A. DUNLAP, both of Londonderry tp.

On the 8th of November, by the same, Mr. MOSES SHROYER and Miss MARY E. LOGSDON, both of Londonderry tp.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 18, by the Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. MARTIN MILLER to Miss LIZZIE BOOR, all of Cumberland Valley.

On the 30th ult., by Rev Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. B. F. TUCKER and Mrs. SUSAN GOLIPHER, both of Schellsburg.

On Dec. 27th ult., by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Mr. RICHARD S. SILVER and Miss MARY M. BERKHIMER, both of Bedford county.

On Thursday, Dec. 27th, 1866, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. HARMAN MILLER, of Centre county, to Miss HENRIETTA FISHER, of St. Clair tp., Bedford co.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continued to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climate influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in Indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that Hostetter's Bitters are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Jan 4:1m

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15-1st.-w.ca.mo.1yr.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

Nov. 30, 1866:6m

Stray Hogs.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in the township of Harrison, about the 17th ult., seven stray Hogs, four of which are full grown and three shoats; five have both ears slit, the other two no marks. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 4:3t DANIEL M. MILLER.

Estate of Jacob Beisel, Deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 4:6t Executor.

Notice of Appeals.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for the year 1867, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the County, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg Bor., Harrison, Londonderry and Napier, on Monday, January 14.

For Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Southampton, Monroe and St. Clair, on Tuesday, January 15.

For East Providence, West Providence, Bloody Run Bor., Hopewell and Snake Spring, on Wednesday, January 16.

For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Broad Top and Coaldale Bor., on Thursday, January 17.

For Liberty, Saxton Bor., Union, Bedford Bor., and Bedford tp., on Friday, January 18.

No subsequent appeals will be heard, unless in case where persons have been unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOUSARE,
Commissioners.
Jno. G. Fisher, Clk. (dec.21:4t)

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, the following described TRACTS OF LAND, late the property of Eliza Watson, deceased, situate in Snake Spring township, about two miles from the town of Bedford, one thereof bounded on the North by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the East by lands of Jamison's Heirs and Emanual Beegle, on the South by Harclerode, and on the West by Dunning's Mountain, containing 162 acres 98 perches neat measure, about 75 acres cleared and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, a double log barn and other outbuildings.

The other thereof bounded on the North and East by land of Jamison's heirs, on the South by land of Emanuel Beegle, and on the West by the above described tract, containing 199 acres 64 perches neat measure, with about 100 acres cleared. This tract is nearly all limestone land. Both tracts are well watered and have a good supply of timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,
Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, dec'd dec21:4t

Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad.—On and after Monday, Nov. 5, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Express		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Xpress	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
LE4.15	LE 8.10		Huntingdon,	AR11.39	AR5.54	
4.35	8.30		McConnellstown	11.19	5.24	
4.43	8.38		Pleasant Grove,	11.11	5.16	
5.00	8.54		Marklesburg,	10.55	5.00	
5.16	9.10		Coffee Run,	10.39	5.45	
5.24	9.18		Rough & Ready	10.31	4.36	
5.36	9.30		Cove,	10.19	4.24	
5.49	9.34		Fisher's Summit	10.15	4.20	
AR5.55	AR	9.49		LE10.00	LE4.05	
	LE	10.00	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55	
		10.20	Riddlesburg,		3.35	
		10.28	Hopewell,		3.27	
		10.46	Piper's Run,		3.09	
		11.18	Tatesville,		2.47	
		11.31	Bloody Run,		2.34	
	AR	11.55	Mount Dallas,		2.30	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 10.40	Saxton,	AR 6.30	AR4.24	
8.05	10.55	Coalmont,	6.15	4.09	
8.10	11.00	Crawford,	6.05	3.59	
AR8.20	AR 11.10	Dudley,	LE 6.00	LE3.54	
		Broad Top City.			

Dec.21:6 OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

All Interested

Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,
Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

Hartley & Metzger keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

M. C. Fetterly,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FUCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he Inquirer Job Office.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

Blank Deeds for sale cheap at the Inquirer Office.

Nov. 2, 1866

Country Merchants supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he Inquirer Job Office.

A splendid assortment of Judgment and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

Self-se aling fruit cans, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

A splendid assortment of Judgment and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

Tinware of all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Mrs. E. V. Mowry

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

Mrs. V. B. Tate & M. Rea,

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

of

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleony Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvet-, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19 3mo

New Photograph Gallery!

T. R. GETTYS'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also kee

Farm, Garden & Household.

HORSE-BREAKING & HORSE-SENSE.

A horse's sense is good common sense. Many a man does not know half so much about some things as a horse, and there is a great difference in horses. The horse is not naturally suspicious, but he is timid when young. He learns very soon what his weapons are—teeth and heels—and in what his security lies—flight. His boldness and "the glory of his nostrils" come when "he rejoiceth in his strength." With his age comes the knowledge of his powers, and if he has never been mastered—never made to yield to any will but his own—if he is to be made useful, the struggle must come sooner or later, and man's will or horse will must triumph. We think it is best to begin quite young with colts to control them. So we advise to halter a colt while it runs with the mare, and to do it after feeding it carrots and sugar, until it thinks it will get only caressing from mankind, and has no fear of any man. The colt submits easily, because it is the easiest and pleasantest thing he can do, provided he is not frightened, and would as lief be led as to run loose if the curtailment of his freedom is made up by sweets or carrots. The sense of smell in horses is very acute, and if they are suspicious of anything, they always approach it cautiously and smell of it. They should be indulged in this, and harness, saddle, etc., should all be investigated by the nose as well as by the eye, before a more intimate acquaintance is forced upon the horse. A horse-ring of 40 to 50 feet diameter is one of the greatest aids a horse-trainer can have. In this a horse too restive and spirited to take a lesson may be tired out, so as to be very docile, and a tired horse is much more susceptible to both favors and instruction, than one full of *vim*, and fire and play. There are a few very simple common sense rules which, if followed, will commend themselves to the horse as well as to the trainer, viz:

1st.—Always *feel* kindly toward a horse, no matter what he does to you, and consequently never show "temper." Remember the horse knows instinctively how you feel.

2d.—Never go near a horse if you are afraid of him, the horse will know it and take advantage of it, before you acknowledge it yourself.

3d.—Never undertake anything with a horse that you do not *know* you can carry out.

4th—"Make haste *slowly*," teaching the animal what you want of him, as a child learns its A-B-C's, one letter at a time, being sure that he knows each simple thing before you attempt to teach another; and repeat lessons often.

5th.—Reward each effort to do as you wish, whether he means it or does it accidentally.

6th—Be sure that it is your will and not his that conquers every time.

Following these rules, you may make a horse do almost any thing, if he has not been spoiled before you get him.—*American Agriculturist.*

A HINT ON IMPROVING AN OLD PLACE.

Once or twice a year we make a visit to a friend who came into possession of an old farm, and who has already made great progress in improving and beautifying it. Like many places of this kind, it was enclosed in a solid, but not very sightly stone wall. The matter of a boundary fence was considered by him in all points of view, and he finally fixed upon and carried out successfully the following: The old wall was allowed to remain, and close to it, upon the outside, a hedge of Norway spruce was planted. The trees, from a nursery close at hand, were set a year ago, in August. All weeds have been kept closely mowed, the grass has taken a foot-hold, and the result is, that from the roadway proper, there is a belt of grass to the hedge, and this has, although set in August, lost scarcely a tree, and has become so dense as to already nearly conceal the wall from view. The whole presents an aspect of finish and elegance, in marked contrast with the slovenly appearance of the opposite side of the road. The spruce hedge is protected from injury by cattle and other causes, by means of a few lengths of galvanized wire stretched to temporary posts. Another year will probably show the complete success of this treatment of a boundary wall.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARMERS NON-INVENTORS.

Timothy Titcomb, in his "Rural Life," says that the improvements made in farming implements have not been made by farmers themselves, but by mechanics and men of science. The reason why the farmer has not been foremost in improving the instruments and methods of his own business is, that his mind has been unfitted for improvement by the excessive labors of his body. A man whose whole vital energy is directed to the support of muscle, has, of course, none to direct to the support of thought.

A man whose strength is habitually exhausted by labor, becomes, at length, incapable of mental exertion, and makes himself nothing more than the living machine of a calling which so far exhausts his vitality that he has neither the disposition nor the power to improve either himself or his calling. A severe and constant tax on the muscular system tends to repress mental development and make life hard, and homely, and unattractive. Now, experience proves that this everlasting devotion to labor is unnecessary; and the farmer who, instead of making himself a slave to the soil, applies his mind to its study, is a man to be honored. Mind must be the emancipator of the farmer. Science, intelligence, machinery—these must liberate the bondmen of the soil from his long slavery. Then, indeed, the future, to him, will be full of hope. The plow, under the hand of science, has become a new instrument. The horse now hoes the corn, mows the grass, rakes the hay, reaps, threshes, and winnows the wheat; and every year adds new machinery to the farmer's stock, to supersede the clumsy implements which once bound him to his land and never ending toil. When a farmer begins to use machinery and to study the processes of other men, and to apply his *mind* to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of a man.—*Phrenological Journal.*

☞ Fences and Gates must be looked after, and put in a condition to keep domestic animals out of young orchards. They will either browse or bark the trees, and do more damage in a few hours than will be regained in all of next year's growth.

Humorous.

Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain? Courtship.

Did you ever see a regiment that wasn't the best in the service?

The time may be very long, but a lie will be discovered at last.

Rather ominous—to be importuned by your young wife to get your life insured.

Why is the inside of everything unintelligible? Because you can't make it out

Bismark handles his cards queerly; he plays the deuce with kings.

Perfect integrity and properly cooked beef steak are rare.

When a shoemaker goes to make a boot the first thing he uses is the last.

Sailors, though not generally a musical class, are always able to sound the C, correctly.

Why is a "tilting-skirt" like a slaughter pen? Because lean and fat calves are seen in them.

The consumptive man has one advantage. He always keeps a hack.

Pawnbrokers' checks—Turnpike tickets on the road to poverty.

Young ladies should set good examples for the young men are always following them.

At what age do pigs end their existence? Answer—Sans-age.

How, asks a speaker, would our former Legislatures look, with a negro among them? Well, like a fly in a bowl of milk.

Why is electricity like the police when, they are wanted? Because it is an invisible force.

If a bear should walk into a linen-draper's shop what are we to suppose he would want? Muslin.

Because a Colt Pistol has six barrels, can it be told exactly how many barrels a horse pistol should have?

It is not the height to which men are raised that so often makes them giddy, but it is the looking upon those below them.

"I say, what are you about—sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt."

A little child thus defines gossip: It's when nobody don't do noshin' and somebody goes and tells it."

Why is divinity the easiest of the three learned professions? Because it is easier to preach than practice.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not until you are pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

Slander is like a salad, which every one will season to his own taste, or the taste of those whom he offers it.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the press."

"Bob," said a young fellow at a fair, "you are missing all the sights on this side." "Never mind Bill," retorted Bob, "I am sighting all the misses on the other"

Spodger came across a man the other day who is so conservative that he refuses to take a particular medicine because it promises to work a radical cure.

A Yankee Farmer is endeavoring to discover a plan to extract the beats from musical compositions. He says that they are worth trying for, as in some cases it only takes two to fill a measure.

A Lady, writing on the subject, says: "When men break their hearts, it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately in its place.

A smart young lawyer's clerk, hearing it stated by a lecturer that "man is merely a machine," remarked, "I suppose an attorney may be a *suing* machine."

The Welch have a saying that if a woman was as quick with her feet as she is with her tongue, she would catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind, Betsy," said a desponding lover to a truant lass. "It can't do much harm,, John, for 'twas a 'mazing small piece you had anyhow."

Punch tells of a city man who never got up till noon, because, he said, it was only fair, as day broke in the morning, to give it a chance of redeeming its position before beginning business with it.

A private soldier, entering the fight at Murfreesboro, saw a rabbit running off the field. "Go it, Molly Cotton Tail," he exclaimed, "If I didn't have a reputation to sustain, I'd be going it too."

An old bachelor acquaintance remarks "A great many anecdotes are related of personal bravery. We would like to see that man who would deliberately allow a woman to catch him making mouths at her baby."

Wiggins was one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Wiggins paused—gazing intently at the dead animal, and at last said:—"Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck where?" "There's a bark that's lost forever." His companion growled and passed on.

A Great Methodist orator in Dublin once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that "he had better hereafter let other people's wives alone."

Cockneyisms.—Witness: "This here feller broke our winder with a tater, and hit Isabellar on the elber as she was playing on the pianer." Magistrate: "The conduct of the prisona' and his general characta' render it propa' that he should no longr' be a memba' of society."

Love Your Enemies.—Some years since a clergyman in Litchfield county, Ct., was reproving an old Indian for his cruel and revengeful conduct toward them that had offended him.

"You should love your enemies," observed the parson. "and preserve an affection for those who hurt you."

"I do love my enemies," retorted the son of nature, "and have a great affection for them that hurt me."

"No such thing," returned the clergyman; "you don't love your enemies."

"I do."

"Who are the enemies you love"

"Rum and cider.'

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Union principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

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3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

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☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H.SHIRES

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer
BARGAINS
in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the
LOWEST PRICES.
TERMS—Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after
SIX MONTHS'
interest will be charged in the account.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct 26 1866

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class
French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,
such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines," (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic
JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.
Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.
☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 22. Claim Agents.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS
has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well